
STOCKS HAMMERED DOWN.

NO APPARENT REASON FOR THE DE-

THE BEARS MAKE USE FOR A TIME OF A RUM THAT W. C. WHITNEY HAD SAID THAT BRYAN WOULD CARRY THIS STATE-AN EM-PHATIC DENIAL FROM THE EX-SEC-

RETARY-THE MONEY MARKET state yesterday than on the day before The calling of loans by the banks and other lenders to provide money to bridge over the trouble in Chiago, and to move the cotton and wheat crops, was attended by considerable liquidation of long ac unts in stocks, and the bear operators took adcounts in some contents to force down values, it was conceded that the decline was unwarranted, but there was an absence of purchasing power in and it could not be prevented. some buying orders from London, but not to furnish support for stocks. On the other stocks were offered in which there had no n a transaction for weeks, indicating that sacrifres had to be made to secure funds.

e total of sales was considerably larger than usual. The net losses in leading stocks, as shown by comparing the final prices with those of Thurs-

ay, were Cotton Oil 1%, Sugar 4%, Tobacco 1%, Atchison & Burlington and Quincy 3%, Canada Southern 2, hicago Gas 3%, Big Four 2%, Big Four preferred by Colorado Fuel 2%, Hocking Valley 1%, Hocking Valley preferred 75, Consolidated Gas 5, Delaware Hudson 2. Lackawanna 4%. Denver and Ric Grande 2%, Erie 1, Erie first preferred 3, Evansville and Terre Haute 11-2 General Electric 174, Illinois eel 3, Iowa Central 3, Lake Erie and Western 1 Lake Eric and Western preferred 2%, Louisville and Nashville 1%, Manhattan 6, Mexican Central Morris and Essex 13, National Lead preferred New-Jersey Central 1%, New-York, Lackawan on and Western M. Susquehanna and Western pre ferred 2. Northern Pacific 13. Northwest 1. Pull-man 33. Rock Island 13. St. Paul 23. St. Paul preferred 14 Southern Railway preferred 2, Tennes see Coal and Iron 1. Cordage guaranteed 11, Leather preferred 21, Wabash 1. Western Union Wheeling and Lake Eric preferred 2's

The downward movement was helped by a rumor that William C. Whitney had said Bryan would carry New-York State. Mr. Whitney later made the following statement:

am credited with having expressed the opinior that New-York State is in doubt. I have never exopinion having any likeness to this pressed any one. On the contrary, I have al-save said that Bryan would, in my judgment, lose this State by a large majority. I should not fee called upon to pay any attention to rumors of this sort except for the fact that I am informed that mproper use is being made of my alleged opinion. After Mr. Whitney's statement the market recovered and closing prices were from 1/2 to 21/4 per cent, the latter for Burlington and Quincy, above

the latter for Burlington and Quincy, above the low prices of the day.

There was a little flurry in call money as a result of the calling of loans. The opening rate was 5 per cent. There was an advance to 7 per cent, followed by a relapse to 4½ and then a rise to 7, which was including rate. In addition there were demands soon borrowers for additional collateral in view of the untilkage in the value of the original security.

There was a good deal of discussion yesterday as to me advisability of lasuing Clearing House certificates, it was not that there was an actual lack of in.ney, but it was thought the use of certificates, the same invariably exerted so favorable an intence that it was believed they would go far award improving the situation now. The apprehension which exists has made banks and other musually large lenders unwilling to make time cans. The trust companies take their own decosits and redeposit with banks to a considerable exist. Several of them have informed the banks that heir depasits might be withdrawn, and the banks are not like to carry large lines of stocks with money in call, and they have advised customers to sell, or least to retrain from buying stocks. It is important to the that the issuance of Clearing House exist, and the Loan Committee appointed deer it has not been discharged. The machinery for sung them is therefore ready to be started at a oment's notice.

Not only is it difficult to borrow money in any

crimination at present is not between commercial borrowers themselves, but between commercial borrowers and those who have good collateral to offer. Lenders say that call money has been decidedly too low as compared with time money. Everything points to higher rates for money in the near future. The best opinions are that a stiff call money market might prove a favorable factor in the situation.

There was a withdrawal of \$200.000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada.

THE REVIVAL OF THE COAL TAR TRUST.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED-THE ADVANCE IN PRICES OF THE TAR AND ROOFING PAPER.

Concerning the Coal Tar Trust, which has recently been revived, a leading member of the trade said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "A combination among the coal tar producers is no new thing old trust went to pieces about six years ago, after it had been in operation some five or six years, and it was not generally supposed that it would be revived or another one be formed. Several months ago, however, the Barrett Manufacturing Comof Chicago succeeded in making centracts with the gas companies of that city, Kansas City Pittsburg and Cleveland, for the exclusive handling of their entire output of waste material, from which coal tar is manufactured. Having secured these important contracts, which are for immens quantities of raw material, the Barrett Company bought the H. W. Jayne Chemical Company of Philadelphia, and formed a combination with the Philadelphia, and formed a combination with the Warren-Ehret Company, which is the most extensive coal tar producing company in that city.

The trust then made combinations with various concerns in New-York, and an ironclad agreement was made for advancing and maintaining prices. Afterward, in May, the price of coal far was advanced about 25 per cent. Roomag paper, in the manufacture of which large quantities of coal far are used, was advanced in price at the same time, the increase on two and three ply paper being about 25 per cent, and on one ply paper about 10 per cent.

The capital behind the new trust is reported to

The capital behind the new trust is reported to be \$2,000,000, but it is probably very much more than that, as it is said that several Standard Oil Company capitalists, chiefly in Philadelphia, are among its backers

"It is reported that the empty barrel market in England has been 'cornered.' If that is true, and the 'corner' should be successful, it would be a serious matter, as it would, for a time at least, prevent dealers in this country from getting foreign supplies."

A CARGO OF BANANAS CONDEMNED. collection of 15,000 bunches of bananas, which

formed the cargo of the steamship George Dumois was condemned by the Health Commi terday. An auction sale of the fruit had been begun but when only a few bunches had been sold it was discovered that the cargo was overripe and in a decaying condition. A health inspector, who had been detailed to attend the sale, ordered it to be stopped, and caused the condemnation of the cargo. This will result in the loss of many thousands of doilars by the importers. The fruit is said to have been riper than it is usual to ship bananas, and the vessel was detained several days after being loaded.

STABBED IN A SALOON BRAWL.

Joseph Sullivan, a bartender, who lives in Van Nest, and John Gibbons, a hostler, living at the Bridge Hotel, No. 156 East One-hundred-andtwenty-ninth-st., were committed without ball Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Ccurt, yesterday morning to await the result of injuries inflicted on John Cannon, a waiter at the Melrose One-hundred-and-twenty-rinth-st. Third-ave., who was stabbed in a fight in One-hun-Gred-and-twenty-ninth-st, at an early hour yester fourth person, whose name is unknown, were play-

fourth person, whose name is unknown, were playing cards in Walker's saloon, No. 158 East Onehundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., at I o'clock in the
moning, when a quarrel arose. The men exchanged blows, and the fight assumed such a serious aspect that Walker ejected the whole party
from the saloon.

The fight was renewed on the sidewalk, and
Cannon was stabbed twice in the abdomen. The
wounded man shouted for help and the rest of
the party fled. Cannon was sent to the Harlem
Hospital, and the police began a search for his
assaliants. Two hours later Detective Mechan,
of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, arrested Sullivan and Gibbons and took thim
to the hospital, where Cannon fully identified them
as his assaliants, but he was unable to say which
of them staobed him. He said that the fourth man
in the party defended him. Cannon's wounds are
serious, but they are not necessarily fatal.

MR. DEPEW TO VISIT MR. VANDERBILT.

REMAIN AT NEWPORT OVER TO-MORROW-PROPOSED CHANGES AT THE GRAND

Chauncey M. Depew went to New jort at 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon to remain over to-morrow. He will be the guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt's summer home, The Breakers. Mr. Depew has suffered from the heat during the last day or so, and hopes to obtain a little rest and get at Newport. He will also see Mr. Vanderbilt, if the latter is strong enough to see any one, and report to him how matters are getting on in New-York. Mr. Depew said yesterday, before his departure that he did not see why any one should worry over politics this hot weather. There would be time enough when the cool breezes begin to blew in September to take hold and make a vigorous campaign. Mr. Depew has been in communication with leaders all over the country, and he says that there is not the slightest doubt that the scales are beginning to drop from the eyes of the people, and that they are ready to repudiate the dishonest policy of Mr. Bryan and his associates He added that he was in the hands of the Executive Committee so far as speaking in the campaign was concerned, but he has no knowledge of when or where he would speak, except that he would not go out of the State. Mr. Depew will, in all probability, be one of the crators at the big mars-meeting with which the Republican campaign In the East will be opened, and at which ex-resident Harrison and Speaker Reed are also ex-

pected to speak. The sudden illness of Mr. Vanderbilt has retarded some proposed changes at the Grand Cen-tral Station. The office capacity of the station is by the great Vanderbilt system. It has been re-ported repeatedly that the Vanderbilts had secured the property in Forty-second-st. the Grand Central Station which is owned by the Holy Trinity Church. This has been repeatedly denied also. A plan was almost perfected by which two additional stories were to be added to the Grand Central Station on the wing of the building that fronts Vanderbilt-ave on the west side of the station when Mr. Vanderbilt was stricken. This wing runs from Forty-second-st. along Vanderbilt-ave. to Forty-fourth-st. The addition of two stories with the commodious ground area would have refleved the pressure greatly.

H. Waiter Webb, third vice-president of the New-York Central, and the official who has this matter in charge, said yesterday: "We were about to start in on building that addition when Mr. Vanderbilt was taken sick. He had the authority to push it through, but now I do not suppose that anything will be done until October. We have no Board meeting until them, and until the Board of Directors does meet nothing can be done. We recognize the pressure there is for such an improvement, and doubtess it will be perfected this winter."

The two-story brick building at the southwest corner of Fourth-ave, and Forty-second-st. opposite the Grand Central Station, which was partly destroyed by fire in January last, is being rebuilt by the New-York Central Rallroad Company, the owner. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy within six weeks.

There has been talk that the company would sell lenied also. A plan was almost perfected by which

ancy within six weeks.

There has been talk that the company would sell his property, as it has disposed of the rest of the clock once owned by it. But the right kind of purhaser and the desired price have not presented themelves. The only part of the building not badly damiged by fire is the drug store at the corner. Most of he old tenants on the ground floor will return.

ILLEGAL DIVORCES BY RABBIS.

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY

Judge Cowing, in Part I, General Sessions, yesterlay sentenced Esther Green to six months in the pentientiary, she having pleaded guilty to a charge She is thirty-two years old. Three months ago she was married to Ralph Eisenberger, Bernard Green.

The woman said that she had been divorced from Green by a rabbi, and that she supposed she had a right to marry again. Green said he had been influenced to make the complaint against his wife, but was now willing to take her back. They were married in 1882, and had lived happily to was taken III, about two years ago, when his wife left him.

Judge Cowing said that the allegations of divorce by rabbis were becoming too common as an excuse

BIG LOSSES IN THE LEMON TRADE,

THE BURDEN FALLS ON BANKERS IN THIS COUN-SICILIAN SHIPPERS.

The heavy losses in the Sicilian lemon trade this season have been made the subject of an official report by United States Consul Caughy, at Messina, to the Department of State. Mr. Caughy says that the importation of lemons from Sicily into this country in the season of 1895-96, which will end next month, will reach about 2,500,000 boxes, and that the average loss will amount to fully \$1 a box. "The cause of this deplorable condition," says the onsul, "is an indiscriminate distribution of letters of credit among persons who are absolutely irresponsible. This has resulted in the shipment of fruit of the commonest quality in enormous quantitles. The loss does not fall upon the shippers While over \$2,500,000 has been lost by importers and bankers in the United States since last October, there has not been a single failure in Messina. The remedy for existing evils rests with the bank ers and consignees. It is to send inspectors to the

ers and consignees. It is to send inspectors to the ports of Messina, Palermo and Catania, which would insure the shipment of better qualities of lemons to the United States."

A leading fruit importer in this city said to a Tribune reporter vesterday: "Consul Caughy's estimates are substantially correct, but the losses fall mainly upon the bankers. It is not at all surprising that there has not been a single failure in Messina, because the fruit was all paid for before it was shipped. The only remedy is for importers and bankers to have their own premises at the ports of shipment, and have the fruit examined by their own men on those premises."

The wholesale lemon trade was never before so badly demoralized as it has been this season, which is the most disastrous one in the history of the trade. The market has been constantly glutted, and prices have been ruinously low. It is only within the last three weeks that anything approaching cost price could be obtained at the auction sales.

ALBERT COOPER SUED BY HIS WIFE.

THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE-TRAINER ACCUSED OF

CRUELTY. Mrs. Emma Cooper has brought an action in the Supreme Court against her husband, Albert Cooper (colored), for a separation on the ground of cruelty. Cooper is a well-known horse trainer, and married the plaintiff on December 13, 1892, in Brooklyn. They have lived most of the time since their marriage at Sheepshead Bay. Mrs. Cooper alleges, through her counsel, that for five or six months she lived happly with her husband. She says that her husband then began to display a violen temper, and called her vile names. She avers that on many occasions he knocked her down and beat her. Once, she declares, he kicked her in the head so that she bled from the mouth and nose. In consequence of this ill-treatment Mrs. Cooper says she was under a physician's care for some weeks. She also avers that on August 5, 1896, at Sheepshead Bay the defendant told her he would kill her if she did not leave the house. She took him at his word and left him. Mrs. Cooper says that her husband has a yearly income of at least \$7,000. He trains for William Astor Chanler and other persons, and owns several race horses.

The plaintiff's counsel yesterday obtained from Justice Stover in the Supreme Court an order directing Cooper to appear on August II and show cause why he should not pay his wife allmony and counsel fees pending the trial of her suit. so that she bled from the mouth and nose.

WAR VETERANS AND AUCTION SALES. Information of an illegal auction sale of bicycles was sent to Mayor Strong yesterday, and a special policeman was sent to make an investigation. officer ascertained that Richard Little, a Buffalo man, who has no license as an auctioneer in this city, was conducting a sale of bicycles for the Warman Schub Cycle Company at No. 558 Broadway. When Little was taken before the Mayor he said that while he had no license he thought he

said that while he had no license he thought he had a right to conduct the sale under the provisions of the law entitling veterans of the war to hawk, peddie or vend without a license. He said he was a veteran of the 32d Regiment of Massarchusetts Volunteers, and he had conducted sales at Buffalo and Syracuse without a license.

Little was told that the law referred to applied only to veterans who peddied wares for their own support, and not to a veteran who acted as a salesman for a company. He replied that the words vend and vendue were analogous, and that an auction was a form of vendue. Mayor Strong decided to have the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the subject, but pending his decision the sale of bicycles will not go on.

THE DECISION DISCUSSED.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ABOUT THE RE-JECTION OF THE MANHATTAN PLANS.

SOME REAL ESTATE MEN ARE SORRY AND OTHERS ARE HAPPY-PRICES IN THE UPPER

TO BE INFLUENCED.

The rejection by the Rapid Transit Commission of the Gould-Sage plan of extending the elevated system by means of surface roads-apparently an incongruity-was discussed with much freedom yes dealt largely in property in the transharlem district expressed regret at the decision. They have looking for the speediest relief in the transit direction, and while there was little real rapid transit in the Gould-Sage latest proposal, what was offered was regarded as being so much gain

Eim-st, route. This they regarded as possible, be be in the way, and genuine rapid transit to the thereby be provided in view of the bifurcation at the Grand Central Station. Some well-known real considerable prevalence that the Manhattan Railway Company has been playing a bluff game all along and has had little idea that its plans as put forward would be acceptable to the Rapid Transit

Frederic E. Camp, a son and one of the executor of the estate of the late Hugh N. Camp. said: "Personally, I am extremely sorry that the proposition of the elevated road people has been rejected. My father was a great advocate of the extension of the elevated system, and had hoped it would be extended through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards two years ago. The present decision will be a great detriment, at least temporarily, to the two wards Just look at Sixth-ave, and see what the elevated road has done for it in fifteen years. Property between Eightieth and Ninetleth sta., in the neighbor only \$1,000, now sells for \$10,000. Still I do not think that values in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards will at all depreciate in consequence of the rejection of the elevated road's plans, since they provided only for a surface extension

The elevated people will, perhaps, learn wisdom opening of the cable line in Columbus-ave., and especially since the running of open cars in the warm weather I should think that the elevated road has lost half its traffic. It has got to do something, and it may now be really anxious to.

The Elm-st. project is an excellent one. I know told me that, whatever happened, the Rapid Transit Commission would keep at work until it settled the whole question of rapid transit satisfactothis conclusion. They thought they had the situation in their own hands. In sporting parlance they 'chucked a big bluff,' and now they are coming down from their high perch.

"In spite of the panic of 1883 and the present stag-nation in business, real estate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards has held its own. I believe the Commission will yet afford us real rapid

Philip A Smyth declared that he was so dis he did not wish to talk about it. He turned to an illustrated map of 1855 hanging on the wall of his office at No. 11 Pine-st., and, pointing to the district immediately above Forty-second-st., said: "There you see fountains, an old-time homestead and practically country life. Consider what this city is now. growing northward. Every year adds to its value, and every year makes the rapid-transit problem more difficult. And yet we have been talking rapid transit for ten years. The best thing the city could do would be to expend \$100,000,000 at once on a rapid transit road before the difficulties increase 'What do I think about the Commission's de

"What do I think about the Commission's decision on the elevated road plans? Why discuss it? This is all higgling and hargling. No progress is made. The Eim-st proposition is a good one. It is perfectly feasible, and presents no such sewerage and pipe difficulties as exist in lower Brondway. If the plan could be pushed right through, it would be a good thing for the city, and all concerned. And yet, what do we see? Why, one of the Commissioners opposes the plan. Has he anything better to offer? Why cannot all the Commissioners fall in together on such a plan and push it through? They can do it if they will. Public sentiment will be behind them. Something has got to be done. Everybody is getting disgusted. The Manhattan or some road will get the whole thing yet if the Commission oad will get the whole thing yet if the Commission

body is getting disgusted. The Manhattan or some road will get the whole thing yet if the Commission does not agree on a plan soon."

F. De Ruyter Wissmann, of Seton & Wissmann, No. If Pine-st., said: "If the announcement of the Commission's decision had occurred in the spring or the full it might have had a temporary effect on real estate uptown. As it is, everybody will have forgotten all about it when the senson sets in. Something has got to be done. The Manhattan will do it in time if the Commission does not solve the problem otherwise in the mean time."

One Irate real estate broker expressed his views in the following blunt manner: "I am glad the Commissioners rejected the Manhattan's plans. I hope they will keep on rejecting the elevated company's offers. I do not believe that corporation has been acting in earnest regarding its pretended plans. After all its pretences, it came down to a trolley surface extension of an elevated system. Ridienlous: Being cut off in that attempt, the elevated people will try some other shrewd feeler next. I suppose. They began the game years ago by proposing ferry connections and a crosstown line which would have cut off every system of genuine rapid transit. I hope the Commission will push the Elmst, plant with all its energies. It is a practical scheme, and free from the objections to the Broadway route."

way route."

It was said yesterday that the rejection by the Rapid Transit Commission of the plans will not be followed by other propositions from the company, at least not immediately. The company will take no further steps until it settles on the new power for the operation of its roads.

A SHARP REACTION IN COTTON.

PRICES DECLINE 24 TO 55 POINTS, THOUGH THE DROUTH CONTINUES IN THE SOUTH.

After another day of great excitement, heavy ton market there was quite a sharp break in the afternoon yesterday on the New-York Cotton Ex-The demoralization in the securities market furnished the excuse for those who said a reaction was due after so remarkable an advance as had taken place this week. Then, the shorts have all been pretty well driven in. The market opened wild and strong, prices advancing during he morning to about 20 points above Thursday's close, August selling up to 8.12, October to 7.85 and January to 8.90. Then the list declined 10 to 15 points in five minutes or so, rallied 16 points and fluctuated wildly up and down until noon, when the break began which carried quotations down 35 to 45 points from the highest and 24 to 36 points under Thursday, the final figures being the lowest and the market weak. A great many "stop-loss" orders added to the weakness and "pyramids" of the bulls crumbled on all sides. Liverpool, while also erratic, closed 10 to 11 points over Thursday The bears sold the market freely at the top, and The bears sold the market freely at the top, and some of the old bull leaders joined them. August closed at 1.58, October at 1.42 and January at 7.42. Nevertheless crop conditions did not improve. The extreme heat and drouth still prevailed over the cotton belt. Vicksburg sent word that the crop was injured 33 to 30 per cent in that section, and a message from Pine Bluff, Ark., said that the crop there would be only half of last year. There was the usual flood of such advices from the South. Many said that with a crop not in excess of 9,000,000 bales present prices are not too dear.

S. Michelbacher, who on Thursday announced his suspension on the Cotion Exchange, said yesterday that he would settle all claims in full on Monday next. next. The stock of American cotton at Liverpool is 50%.-000 bales, against 1,252,000 last year.

BURGLARS BURY THEIR PLUNDER.

Burglars broke into the drugstore of Henry L. Marquette, at No. 143 Bleecker-st., on last Saturday night and stole, besides the contents of the cash box, two gold watches and some old-fashioned jewelry which had been left in a drawer in Mr. Marquette's Detectives Brownell and Worden arrested Joseph Holder, of No. 21 West Fourth-st., and James McIntyre, of No. 213 West Broadway, on suspicion of having committed the burglary.

The prisoners were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on Wednesday, and were remanded after entering a plea of not guilty. Later in the day Holder weakened and on Thursday he took Detective Brownell to One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st, and Bradhurst-ave, and told him that if he would dig there at the foot of a tree he pointed out he would find the eleverity stolen from the drugatore. The detective bernowed a spade and made Holder do the digging. About two feet down the spade turned up the two watches and a gold fligree bracelet tied up in a handkerchief. Mr. Marquette identified the property. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Deuel held both men in \$1,000 bail for trial. ourt on Wednesday, and were remanded after enter

THEY CONDEMN THE BOROUGH SYSTEM.

A CLASH IMMINENT BETWEEN THE SELF-CONSTI-TUTED COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN AND THE GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION

There is a prospect of a clash at an early day etween the Greater New-York Commipointed to draft a charter for the greater city, and the self-constituted general committee, which Aldermen of New-York and Brooklyn and the Supervisors of Queens and Richmond counties. A sub-committee of the general committee was to Building, but on account of the heat, a majority of the members did not appear. Alderman Goodman went to the office of E. P. Doyle and there met Mr. Wassmuth, another member of the sub-committee, and the three men talked over the situation. It was agreed to have a meeting of the committee on Monday in the chamber

Incidentally the three members of the sub-com the sub-committee will make to the general system of government for the Greater New-York which the Commission appointed by Governor Mor ton has adopted, and will advise the municipal ownership or control of all the street railways, telegraph and telephone companies. While the Greater New-York Commission may not be moved by the report, the self-coastituted committee means to use influence to have the main features of its report adopted by the Legislature as amendments to the report of the Commission. The general committee is to be organized by the election of permanent officers, and the members of the subcommittee will resommend the election of Alderman Windolph of this city as the permanent chairman, and the election of Alderman Guilfoyle of Kings County as vice-chairman.

It is expected also that the general committee will employ a paid cierk and appoint sub-committees to take up separate branches of the charter. A sub-committee will arobably be named on Monday and authorized to confer with the Greater New-York Commission. ownership or control of all the street railways

NOAD MADE MONEY PLAYING POKER.

THE ASSISTANT RAILROAD PAYMASTER TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Harry Noad, who is wanted in Canada for the al eged theft of \$5,500 from the Canadian Pacific Railwas assistant paymaster on the line and who has had frequent examinations before Comnissioner Shields in extradition proceedings, got a chance yesterday to tell his story before the Com

him how he managed to accumulate the \$2,000 or more which he gave to the Cleverly woman wh The prosecution has sought to prove that this money was part of the proceeds of the alleged theft while the Cleverly woman testified on Thursday that Noad had given her \$2,000 several years ago

Noad testified that he had been thirteen years with he company, and was in the receipt of \$55 a month He said he had for some years bought and sold iorses, traded with the natives along the lines of the railroad, sold and bought furs, and made money in other ways. "I might state here," he said, "that made a good bit of money playing poker on the

ay car."
"How much did you win?" was asked.
"Well, once I won \$90, a gold watch and chain and
diamond ring. The money I won from Saulsbury,
the paymaster, and the watch, chain and ring from
ome of the others on the car. I was a pretty

id you lose usually?"
I didn't lose at all. The most I ever lost ling was \$13." at one sitting was \$13."

Noad then detailed how the money for the pay car was drawn from the different banks by himself and Saulsbury. He said that business was done very loosely by the paymaster, who was often "under the weather." 'I also want to state," he said, "that there has been carried on the books since 1884 a shortage of \$668 by Saulsbury, who was frequently short in his accounts, and on two occasions I lent him \$600 and \$400 to make good his shortage."

The case was closed, and Commissioner Shields reserved his decision.

AN EX-CONVICT HELD FOR ROBBERY.

MRS. MUMANUS ALLEGES THAT HE TOOK \$70 FROM

Henry Linn, a bricklayer, forty-two years old. was arraigned before Magistrate Kudilch in Yorkyesterday morning on complaint of Mrs. ville Court yesterday morning on complaint of Mrs. Julia McManue, who alleged that he took a pocketbook containing \$70 from her last Tuesday morning, that they had had a wrangle over money matters, he having boarded with her for several weeks and had paid her only \$2. The wrangle, she said, finally reached a point where she sent her husband, Thomas, for a policeman.

cording to her story, than Lynn caught her by the throat, threw her down and seized her purse that she had beneath her corset. He then escaped before the policeman's arrival. Policeman Newsam, of the West Forty-seventh-st, station, arrested Lynn at West Forty-seventh-st station, arrested Lynn at Tenth-ave, and Forty-second-st on Thursday night. The prisoner denied the allegation most emphatically. He said he had boarded with the McManuss for four weeks; that he had not only paid his board with regularity, but had advanced Mrs. McManus \$10 with which to buy furniture to furnish a room for a lodger that he had secured for her. He also swore that Thomas McManus, the husband, had done no work during the time he boarded there, and that he had stolen four suits of his clothing and pawned them under the name of McManus, using the money for drink.

The defendant, however, admitted that he was an ex-convict, having shot and killed a man in Tenth-ave, near Forty-second-st, for which he was sentenced for life. He was pardoned, he said, in 1800, by Governor Hill, after serving sixteen years.

Magistrate Kuolich said he thought the case should go before the Grand Jury and so held Lynn in \$1,000 bail to answer.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.

A DEYGOODS CLERK, FAILING TO HOLD A THIEF.

SEIZES A NEIGHBOR. John Reddy, twenty years old, of No. 317 East Forty-fifth-st., was committed to jail by Magistrate Kudlich in Yorkville Court yesterday morning as

suspicious person. The complainant against him is Vincenzo Paris, a drygoods clerk, who was awakened at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the presence of a man in his room at the rear of the store in which he is employed. He grappled with the intruder. In the struggle between them a lamp, which was dimly burning at Paris's bedside, was upset rear window. Paris, however, donned a few garments and ran out. He saw Reddy looking in at his window, and, seizing a billet of wood, he dealt him a heavy blow on the head, felling him to the

him a heavy blow on the head, felling him to the ground. He then held him until a policeman came. Reddy wanted to make a charge of assault against Paris. He said that he came home from Wallabout Market at about 3 o'clock, and, hearing a rumpus in Paris's rooms, which adjoin his own, he looked in to see what was the matter. His statement did not satisfy the Magistrate, who remanded him in order that his antecedents might be inquired into. The charge of assault against Paris was not entertained.

"CHICAGO PAUL" DISCHARGED.

Paul Slebert, better known as "Chicago Paul, and Ernest Nash, the two men arrested on Wednes day last among the spectators at the trial of Otto Schaefer, who was charged with burglary in the Court of General Sessions, were yesterday discharged from custody by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court. When the men were first arrested Captain O'Brien believed that they were the "long and short" men who have they were the long and short men who have been robbing Chi-rago storekeepers lately, and said that Detectives Reap and Holland, who made the arrests, were entitled to great credit. Considerable jewelry was found on the men and in their lodgings. Slebert also carried a revolver. Yesterday the police told Magistrate Deuel that the men were not wanted at Chicago, and that they could get no proof that they had not secured the jewelry honestly. The valuables were retarned to the men.

MR. VEITCH GETS A WELL-EARNED REST. When the Court of Special Sessions convenes on

Monday next it will be the first session of that tribunal held in thirty years from which the official stenographer, David S. Veitch, has been absent. Mr.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCLE NO. 21.

IT IS A SECRET ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN WHO WANT TO DISCUSS ECO-NOMIC QUESTIONS.

A few members of Circle No. 21 met yesterday afternoon at No. 509 Fifth-ave, to discuss plans and methods for a course of instruction in economics. Circle No. 21 is a club formed by a number of women who are already members of different or ganizations in this country and Europe. Just at present there is an air of mystery surrounding the ments of the circle. Those connected with it are reticent about giving out any information understood, however, that there are several organizations of a similar nature in this country and abroad. The parent society is in Europe. The pro-moter of the circle declined to make known her dentity yesterday afternoon. When asked what significance was attached to the No. 21, she said that it referred to the point of advancement made

ject of the hour, the women belonging to the circle propose to make gold and silver the main topics for discussion at their opening meeting, which, it hoped, will take place next Friday. Politics will be kept out or the circle, and all discussions on be kept out of the circle, and all discussions on tourrency question must be made free from metion of political candidates. It is understood the many of the members are strong partisans of or the other of the big political parties, and the are some doubts expressed among those who aleaders in the mysterious circle as to the succe of their plan to indulge in an exchange of views the money question. One of the members say esterday afternoon that the following subjects the order named would be brought before circle: (f) Organization as a Factor in Success, Money, (3) Peace, a Means of Development.

PLUCKY BOY AT THE GERRY SOCIETY.

HIS STORY OF HOW HE LEFT A FARM AT PEA-PACK, N. J., TO SEEK AN EDUCATION.

A bright-faced boy, rather small for his thirteen ears, walked into the office of the Gerry Society of hursday evening and, smiling pleasantly at Agent Pisarre, who was there in charge, said: "Well, here i

your name? My name is David H. Mullen. I want an educaon and to learn a trade. I was told up in Dover that Gerry Society educated boys who had no father and so I came on. My father is dead and mother has work for herself. I told a man in Morristown that

was coming here and he promised to telegraph to rou, so I thought you would be expecting me. I had work my way down or I would have been her Young Mullen will not attain the summit of his ambition just yet, but if he shows the same energy in future that he has displayed in the past according In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Deuel committed him to the care of the Gerry Society

was early in July when a wandering tramp was early in July when a wandering train-him the fable of the Gerry Society. The boy then working for a farmer at Dover, N. J., with n he had been since his eleventh birthday. He thred of feeding the pigs and cleaning the horses decided to get an education and learn a trade, savings amounted to \$1.54 and with that int in his pocket on July 25 he reached Morris-N. J., through the kindness of a canni bontman, e he invested his capital in a stock of evening as and continued in the newspaper business until as worth \$3.65.

Then started for New-York, walking from Mor-

pending his return to Peapack, Somerset County,

papers and continued in the newspaper business into he was worth \$3 %. He then started for New-York, walking from Morristown to Rockaway and Little Falls. At the last named place he went to sleep on a bench in a square and either lost or was robbed of his capital. A kindly old woman on the canalboat Morris Cornell, to whom he confided his aims, gave him passage to Jersey City, and a good-natured ferry agent passage to Jersey City, this city, where he arrived at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, happy, but penniless.

Again he met a friend. The policeman whom he saked for directions to the society's office gave him a cup of coffee and some cakes at a nearby restaurant and a nickel for car fare. The lad was much disappointed when Magistrate Deuel told him he must return to Feapack.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

WARMER WEATHER MAKES LEMONS DEARER-

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Owing to the excessive heat, lemons are getting warm wave set in, and are now selling at retail for

Delaware peaches cost 25 cents a small basket ucky peaches, 20 cents a dozen; Jersey peaches cents a basket, and Georgia peaches, 15 cents

Japanese prunes cost 30 cents a dozen; Maiaga grapes, 70 cents a pound: Tragedy and Burbank plums, 25 cents a dozen; Niagara grapes, 30 cents a small basket: Jenny Lind muskmelons, 5 to 10 cents each: Georgia watermelons, 25 to 60 cents each; Delaware grapes, 50 cents a basket; hothopse grapes, 80 cents a pound; currants, in crates of thirty quarts, for preserving, \$1.30 to \$1.90, and at retail, 8 cents a quart; grape fruit, 15 cents each; table apples, 30 cents a dozen; pineapples, 10 to 35 cents each; oranges, 25 to 70 cents a dozen: pears, 50 cents a dozen; mangces, 40 cents a dozen; California cherrie; 40 cents a pound; raspberries, 10 cents a pint; wildgoose plums, 18 cents a dozen; blackberries, 10 cent a quart: huckleberries, 12 cents a quart: red bananas, 25 cents a dozen; vellow bananas, 20 cents a dozen; green cocoanuts, 12 cents each: new dates, 8 cents a

pound, and fresh figs, 80 cents a pound. Egyptian quali can be had for \$1.75 a dozen: Philadelphia white squabs, \$3.50 a dozen; Philadelphia derpnia white squabs, \$2.50 a dozen; Falladeiphia dark squabs, \$2.50 a dozen; tame pigeons, \$1.50 a dozen; English snipe, \$3.40 a dozen; English par-tridges, \$3.60 a dozen; golden plovers, \$3.75 a dozen; grass plovers, \$3 a dozen; snowbirds, 50 cents a dozen; reedbirds, 95 cents a dozen; German partridges, \$1 5f pair; corn snipe, 50 cents a dozen, and woodcock,

\$1 50 a pair. Philadelphia capons sell for 28 cents a pound; Western capons, 25 cents; Philadelphia spring roasting chickens, 27 to 30 cents a pound; State roasting chickens, 18 to 20 cents a pound; breakfast prollers, 16 cents; Vermont ducks, frozen, 18 cents; spring ducklings, 18 to 22 cents; Vermont geese frozen, 16 cents; Boston spring goslings, 24 cents; wild mongrel geese, 38 cents; bolling turkeys, 16 cents; roasting turkeys, 29 cents; wild turkeys, 25 cents; Philadelphia fowl, 18 cents; State fowl, 14 cents; salad fowl, Il cents, and celery-fed duckings, 25 cents a pound.

Young roasting pigs are \$2 to \$2.75 each. Beef kidners cost 15 cents each; veal sweet-brends, \$1 a pair; calves' feet, 10 cents each; calves' heads, 60 cents each; prime rib roast, 20 cents a pound; porterhouse steak, 27 cents; porterhouse roast, 25 cents; sirloin steak, 22 cents, and Delmonico steak, 30 cents a pound

Long Island trout sell for 90 cents a pound; red snappers, 20 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; fresh-caught salmon trout, 18 cents; Canada trout, 20 cents; wild brook trout, 25 cents; Kennebec salmon, 23 cents; striped bass, 17 cents; pan bass, 11 cents; butterfish,

brook trout, 25 cents; Kennebec saimon, 23 cents; striped bass, 17 cents; pan bass, 11 cents; butterfish, 19 cents; weakfish, 8 cents; porgles, 7 cents; white-fish, 12 cents; large white perch, 15 cents; small white perch, 12 cents; Southern Spanish mackerel, 25 cents; large sea bass, 10 cents; small sea bass, 7 cents; large sea bass, 10 cents; small live lobsters, 12 cents; live cod, 10 cents; market cod, 6 cents; cod steaks, 15 cents; large dressed eels, 12 cents, lond small dressed eels, 12 cents, Long Island kingfish, 25 cents; chicken halibut, 18 cents; large halibut, 25 cents; cost 25 cents each; Jerusalem artichokes, 15 cents a quart; Lima beans, 25 cents a half-peck; Jersey oyster plant, 10 cents a bunch; comaine salad, 7 cents a duart; peppers, 20 cents a dozen; parsley, 4 cents a bunch; okra, 60 cents a peck; new potatoes, 7 cents a quart; peppers, 20 cents a dozen; parsley, 4 cents a pound; mint, 4 cents a bunch; lettuce, 4 cents a head; leeks, 4 cents a bunch; knob celery, 6 cents; explant, 10 to 18 cents each; escanole salad, 4 cents a head dandellon salad, 5 cents a quart; watercress, 4 cents a bunch; chicory, 4 cents a head; chery, 15 cents to 3150 a bunch; new green corn, 25 to 50 cents a dozen; cucumbers, three for 5 cents; cauliflower, 25 to 60 cents a head; carrots, 20 cents a dozen; red and white cabbage, 9 to 16 cents a head; new beets, 5 cents a bunch; string beans, 5 cents a quart; asparagus, 75 to 50 cents a bunch; Southern tomatose, 20 cents a pound; turnips, 20 cents a half-peck, and spinach, 12 cents a half-peck.

LANDS FOR FORT WASHINGTON PARK**.

LANDS FOR FORT WASHINGTON PARK. confirmed the report of the Commissioners to con-demn lands for the Fort Washington Park. The property condemned will cost the city about 1796,000. The contents of the owners of all the property to be taken were obtained, except in the case of Isaac P. Martin's estate. The owners of the Martin estate are out of the city. Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of the Commissioners to con-

Every Sunday

Every Day THE TRIBUNE

is profitable for your instruction and amusement. that is of course; this morning we call your attention to a few of the topics to be discussed to-morrow. They are seasonable, sensible and will repay you for the reading.

For instance:

n. I could not help the delay." "What can we do for you?" asked the agent. "What England's Indian Army.

Some account of the troops and commander upon whom Lord Wolseley has made so bitter an attack.

River Piracy's

New Perils.

The police now have a swift naphtha launch to discourage this once much favored pursuit. Tales of naval en gagements in rowboats between thieves and officers.

An Old New-York Restaurant

And how its friends and patrons have leagued themselves to preserve

The East Side's Meeting Place.

A description of Walhalla Hall, v here are held its brilliant social functions and its grand political rallies. The most cosmopolitan hall in the

The Indians of Rhode Island.

A remnant of the old Niantics still live in the little State.

Free Lunch and Sunstroke.

It is said that abolition of the saloon lunch counter has decreased the numter of cases of heat prostration.

Boats for New-Yorkers.

The various kinds of small craft which are used for pleasure on the waters of rivers and bay.

There are worse things than a hot Sunday in town if you have a copy of

THE TRIBUNE

at your breakfast table.